Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Washington County.

Trial, of Captain Wilkes.

(Continued.)

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Alser the minutes were read, and slightly altered, at the suggested the minutes were read, and slightly altered, at the suggested the minutes were read, and slightly altered, at the suggested the minutes were read, and slightly altered, at the suggested the minutes were read, and slightly altered, at the suggested the minutes were read, and slightly altered, at the suggested the minutes were read, and slightly altered, at the suggested the suggested the minutes were read, and slightly altered, at the suggested the minutes were read, and slightly altered, at the suggested the suggested

no recollection of the specific disease complained of by these men; seldom as possible visited the Peacock at Oahu; the rains are frequent at that island, as they are in all mountain regions, near the sea; I scarce ever rode out in the afternoon, without being caught in a shower; no, sir, I never said it did not rain at Honolulu; it rains frequently there.

By Mr. May.—The tavo is not as good as bread or potatoes; it has less farinaceous matter, and more mucilage and extraneous matter; cannot say, from observation, whether natives eat putrid fish, but I can tell what they themselves have said to me. (Mr. Bradley objected.) Don't know whether prisoners could have been confined in the Peacock; I was mostly resident on shore; I know that prisoners have been confined in both vessels.

By Mr. Baadler,—Cannot say much of the hold of a ship, never having taken particular observation; I should think it was more comfortable than the fort; if the hold were broken up, there would be more coming the hold of the ship, but I can scarcely concede it; the hold can be well venitlated by opening the hatchways and letting a sheet down, as is often done. [Witness was here discharged.] Mr. May objected to the evidence sought to be introduced by the counsel for the defendant, from the log book of the Peacock, at this stage of the proceeding, as it would only open new issues, and protract the capacity of the defendant. Subsequently, with a condition attached, the counsel for the plaintiffs assented to the introduction of the devidence from said log.

The residue of the day was taken up by the two attornies, in the discussion of the case before the court, the various issues upon the evidence given, points of law, constructions of authorities, citations of proceedings, &c., sought to be introduced, upon instructions asked by the counsel of the court to be given to the jury. At near five o'clock, the counterform of the plaintiffs under raid regulations (whether the plaintiffs under raid regulations (whether was more town residue to the

The Alexandria Red River Republican of the 12th says:—"We have heard that two or three of our planters have determined to try a corn crop this season, planting very little cotton. We think this step a good one. The crops will mature much earlier than those of the West, and will, of course, be the first in market, with a chance of a reasonable price. The yield here to an acre is equal to that of any portion of the country."

yield here to an acre is equal to that of any portion of the country."

There never was a fairer prospect of a good wheat crop, than there is at the present time.—We have inquired of farmers from almost every town in the country, and get the same answer—"it looks well—never better." No insect has made its appearance yet; and the grain may now be considered secure from that danger.—The rye looks equally vigorous and healthy.

The bloom of fruit trees has been unusually full, and much of the fruit is already well set; but it is so carly, and our spring weather is so variable that there is occasion for apprehension from frost. Should we escape the frost, there is a prospect of twice as much fruit as has been ever before produced in this part of Michigan. We rejoice to learn from our exchanges, that crops look equally well in every part of the State.—Mershall Expendence, April 29.

Words of different languages must never be compounded together.

Specific names, derived from a locality, should terminate in ensis.

Specific names derived from names of persons, when in honor of the discover, should end in the genitive i or ii; but when in compliment to a person not a discoverer, the adjective should end in anus.

Prof. Rogers condemned the use of unnecessary names, above all, of complimentary names. It was a fault to which naturalists were very prone to give the names of their friends to new species, and he hoped the committee would recommend in their report the abolition of this insumbrance to science.

Prof. Haldeman observed that in the report of the British Association which was widely circulated, they suggested that unmening mames of this description should be printed commencing with a small letter; now this regulation he was in favor of as an effectual remedyagainst the bestowal of such names by naturalists—who would not consider it any great compliment to their friends to have their names placed in a position of studied obscurity. His (Prof. H.'s) name had been given to several small animals. (Laughter.) But he expected to see it redeemed from the, (by no means illustrious.) association by the use of the small letter.

Mr. Whilleter was always of opinion that science purified itself; and no matter what names were given, if they did not possess a meaning, they would not last fifty years. The evil discussed would correct itself.

Frof. Rocers moved that the report should be recommitted with the recommendation that the committee should adopt in the report the usage of the British Bsociation in regard to the small letter. Adopted.

The Secretary read a letter from Lieut. Johnson, dated Fort Washita, Choctaw Nation, containing a few remarks on the Geology of the vicinity of that station.

Professor Hall, then occupied the association for a brief period on the fossils of the partially altered slates and limestones of castern New York.

The Secretary next made some remarks on some of the met

Foraby; 3, Notes on the Geology of Mississippi, by B. C. L. Waits; and also remarks on the fessit infusoria found in specimenafrom the above lecalities by Professor Balley. Professor Rogers moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed with instructions to inquire into the question of the geological age of the Zengledon, and to report at the next annual meeting of the association. Adopted.

Professor Balley read a paper on some of the fossil confidence trees of the United States.

Mr. M. D. Witterly stated some new views on geology, which received very little of the attention of the audience. As far as we could apprehend his theory, he considered the crust of the earth at one period to be in the form of a paste, and the mountains were protruded by the action of some mechanical power, fire, he considered a mechanical power, and the process he alluded to was illustrated by the effect produced by pressure on a red hot mass of iron. He asked the society to show any good reason against his positions, and was, he said, anxious for discussion; but whother they took up the question or not, he had in hand a work which would shortly appear. He then read from a slip of paper the following

Prospectus of a new work on Geological Subjects, entitled "Paste Theory." by M. D. Whipple, containing the following, among other articles:

1. The Production of Uniform Materials, such as the purer sands and clays, directly from metal matter.

2. Of Loose Rounded Materials, directly from pasty matter, aided by agaitation.

3. Slaty Structure produced by Lamination, while the rock was in a savet.

generation occupied and puzzled the strongest minds of every age.

Professor Silliman cited the authority of Dr. Mantell, of Philadelphia, now in London, against the book which, although evidently the production of a powerful, enquiring, but not practical writer, was of a dangerous and irreligious tendency.

The Passident here announced that the regular business was finished, and inquired if members had any additional business to offer before they adjourned.

Mr. J. D. Dana again brought up the revised report of the committee on nomenclature, which was adopted.

On motion of Professor Silliman, it was resolved to publish 500 copies of the report for circulation in the manner best calculated to forward the views it embraced.

It was also resolved that the remaining volumes of the transactions of the Society be placed on sale for the benefit of the Society.

Mr. REDVILLD moved that the local committee appointed to make arrangements for the next session at New York, have power to invite such persons as they thought desirable to attend their session.

The General Committee reported the annexed list of new members, which was approved:

Dr. John H. Kane, New Haven; Dr. M. W. Dickison, Natchez; Colonel Waites, Washington, Miss.; Dr. Daniels, Savannah; Dr. W. Alvord, Greenfield, Mass.; Wm. Logan, Esq. of the Geological Survey, Canada; St. Charles Bonneycastle, Canada; Nathl. T. True, Monmouth, Me.; Richard Bolton, Miss.; D. Olmsted, jr. New Haven.

Charles Bonneycastle, Canada; Nathl. T. True, Monmouth, Me.; Richard Bolton, Miss.; D. Olmsted, jr. New Haven.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Governor of Yale College for the use of the lecture room, and also to the Secretary and his assistant, for their valuable services.

Prof. Shepard rose, and alluded to some remarks of his made the day before, as to the identity of the specimens produced from Alabama, by Dr. Kane, and the great bed of Carelina; he added that by experiment, he found the latter to contain from 6 to 8, or even 9 per cent of lime.

Dr. Jackson observed, that when engaged in the geological survey of Vermont, he found beds of marl that yielded three per cent of lime. He could not help here adverting to the singularity of the fact, that, while the English were honoring Dr. Justus Liebeg, for his discovery of the relation between the phosphates and vegetables, they had in their own language a work in which the whole subject was treated of in a masterly manner. This volume was written in 1693 by the Earl of Dundoniald; and it not only treated of the action of phosphates, but of allbalts, as well as the alkalies; in that great work, which was forgotten only because it was in advance of the age, the author was assisted by the famous men. Priestly and Cavendish, the first of whom discovered the simple constituent elements of air, the latter of water.

Prof. Rogens reported on behalf of the committee appointed to make certain amendments in the constitution, that they recommended the changing of the name of the society to "the society for the promotion of science," that their secretary should be permanently appointed, like that of the British Association, and that members, on admission, should pay a fee of two dollars each; it also suggested that chemistry should be better to wait a little form.

suggested that chemistry should be added to their field of inquiry.

Prof. Boorn thought it would be better to wait a little before acting on that report. He had no doubt that the changes contemplated could be ultimately found practicable; but although the British Association was worthy of imitation in the wide field they took for their enquiries, it could not be overlooked that their means were incomparably greater; they had great wealth, which enabled them to conduct gigantic caquiries. There was a danger in forming their association on too grand a scale; it would be better to build slowly and surely; and he feared it would be found to be growing too rapidly if the proposition under consideration were immediately acted upon. Chemistry was a department familiar to meny members of the society, and therefore might be taken up, and certainly it was one of the most important, as some of the other branches depended upon it for their fundamental principles.

members of the society, and therefore might be taken up, and certainly it was one of the most important, as some of the other branches depended upen it for their fundamental principles.

Prof. Olassyre would like to throw in a word for natural philosophy. Sir John Herschell had shown most conclusively the connection between these departments of science, and he desired to see Astronomy receiving the attention of the society, if they decided on adopting Chemistry or other branches.

Frofessor Sillisan, as one of the committee recommending the changes, thought that their adoption would be no symptoms of an over rapid growth. They had now gone on gradually and steadily for six years, and it was time to open their society to all communications. In the meantime, the report might stand over to next meeting, when they could be discussed at more length.

Capt. Wilkers, U. S. N., was of opinion that the proposed alterations were judicious; if adopted, many men now excluded, and who were anxious to join them, could do so. The researches of men in every branch of science made such persons interesting to each other; this he found to be the case in the course of the Exploring Expedition, where the gentlemen of the different departments made themselves reciprocally sources of interest to each other, and the same result would be found in regard to this society. No harm could come of extending their enquiries, and it would be certain to widen the society beyond its present limits, and it would be tretching out the hand of good-will to those scientific brethren who wished to join them.

It was then resolved, that authors who had presented papers to this meeting, have power to publish them in any vehicle they think proper.

Professor Stallishar rose, and in a few brief remarks reviewed the session that was now about coming to a close. As one of the local committee appointed to make the president of the session that was now about coming to a close. As one of the local committee appointed to make the president of the session that w

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Historical, Society was held at its rooms, in the University, on Tuesday evening last. There was a full attendance, as a discussion on the report of the

letter was presented from Henry O'Reily, Esq., of Albany, a corresponding member, giving an interesting account of his researches into the early history of this State, especially in the Indian department; the order of business on the report of the committee was taken

State, especially in the Indian department; the order of business on the report of the committee was taken up.

The Secretary announced that a variety of communications had been received, from societies and from distinguished individuals, expressing their opinion on the proposed change of the national name. Amongst those letters were communications from the Historical Societies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, and New Jersey, all respectfully proposing the consideration of the question.

Letters were also read from Chancellor Kent, and M. Van Buren. The former dissented point blank from the view of the Committee, and the ex-President, with characteristic caution, declared that "in present circumstances," he was rather inclined to entertain the belief, that, perhaps it was, after all, not inexpedient to defer making any change.

It was then announced that the Rev. Mr. Griswold, of Philadelphia, had at last arrived, and a motion was offered that his paper be read, and the order of business suspended for that purpose.

Some desultory discussion followed, and finally the motion prevailed.

Mr. Griswoth then read his paper. The subject was the "Literature of the United States." The paper was lengthy and rather prosy. Mr. Griswold considered that in all departments, the literature of this country was superior to that of the old world.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Griswold, and the meeting adjourned.

Farmers' Club-Mechanics' Institute.

Subject-Preservation of Animal Food. The subject announced for discussion upon this ceasion, attracted a more than usual assemblage of all interested in the important issue, from the butchto the government contractor. The first hour was, as usual, devoted to subjects of a miscellaneous conversational nature, and not without some pecu

conversational nature, and not without some peculiar interest.

Mr. Barrer, of Massachusetts, was nominated to the chair; and the Recording Secretary, as usual, was Mr. Mergs. An alarming statement was read, of a disease prevailing generally in Europe, amongst black cattle, bearing all the characteristics of the typhus in the human form, and equally fatal in its consequences in the animal creation. A premium has been offered by an agricultural society in Europe, of \$300, for the best essay on its symptomatic developments, the best mode of treatment, its contagious influences, the pre-disposing cause, and how far it can relate to this climate; as, also, upon the necessity of such precautionary measures as may avert this calamity from our cattle. During the discussion of this, another subject was introduced by Mr. Mergs, by the presentation of 30 grains of wild rice, used by the Otonabee Indians, upon Rice Lake, in Upper Canada, and which was decided to be food only fit for the tribe that cultivate it. A gentleman then reverted to the disease of cattle, and aserficed to those coming from the west, Ohio and Illinois particularly, all the diseases of lungs and liver to which oxen are "heirs to." Mr. Edwards, from England, gave a horrifying description of the ravages of this disease in that country, and suggested for that useful class of creation the same precaution that the faculty alopt in all similar human visitations, "white-washing bleeding by the gallon, chloride of lime and cleanliness." A member here made an objection to the sweeping imputation cast upon the horned tribe of Ohio by another member, and eloquently repudiated the "soft impeachment" from his optical experience in Fulton market. A member said that twenty years ago, all the cattle in the west were afflicted with liver complaints and dyspepsia, which an improved soil has removed. Mr. Meiggs reiterated the caution he once received from an honest butcher, not to purchase any meat but that impressed with the Jewster of the discussion was hored to be t

amicee with liver complaints and dyspepsia, which an improved soil has removed. Mr. Meiggs reiterated the caution he once received from an honest butcher, not to purchase any meat but that impressed with the Jewish scal. This interesting discussion was here interrupted by a motion to publish the letter for the prize essay on the disease of bulls, which was passed nem. con. Then there was a discussion about the invention of Anastetic Printing, which some Englishman assumed as his discovery; while Joseph Dixon, of Taunton, ten years ago, claimed the honors due to this important invention; specimens were produced, as labels of Gillott's steel pens, which caused a great sensation. After a few heads of corn were handed round, a communication was read from Mr. McInster, on the soiling of cattle. He recommends mangel wurtzel, sugar beet, ruta baga, turniys, &c. The chairmán highly approved of this diet, confirmed by eight years personal experience. He approved of carrots as a substitute for oats for horses.

At this stage of the business, the secretary circulated some "mammia" of various country's growth, and Col. Clarke some sun flower seeds of great prolific virtue, as also a few seeds of marrow squash. Several learned analyses of guano were referred to the olfactories of a select committee. Then came the subject of the day, "Preservation of Animal Food." Dr. Lardner and Professor Mapes had both been invited to furnish their experience, but both were absent. A long communication was read, prescribing a course of cure, that included molasses, and salt, and pearl ash, and salt petre, as a valuable remedy. The same author wrote a homily on the preservation of eggs, butter, hogs lard and trout, for Delaware and Catskill, all proving, incontrovertibly, that molasses possesses "antisceptic" properties, that, none but "sceptic" could hesitate to believe. Another member announced, that he ste part of a ham in Virginia, that was for two years suspended in a bag, in a dark garret, and never needed smoking. At this stage of th

This influential body met on Monday evening at the Historical Society's rooms. The Hon. L. Bradish presided. Some choice flowers were ex-

Bradish presided. Some choice flowers were exhibited. She society also received many donations, amongst others, a quantity of African Guano for the use of the members.

After the preliminary matters, in which a resolution for the change of the day of meeting to the 1st Wednesday of each month was adopted, the reading of papers commenced.

Prof. Looms gave a very elaborate account of an extensive rain storm, which passed through the United States in 1842, illustrated with a series of maps, showing the condition of the sky, the temperature, barometrical allitude, and direction of the wind for the whole country. From this examination, he deduced many important consequences, and concluded by calling for the interposition of the association, in causing a more profitable series of observations to be made by the academies of the State.

Mr. Stevens, of Buffalo, made an interesting communication on the diseases of cattle, and stated that from personal observation, he had diseovered that a large majority of the animals slaughtered in this city were severely diseased. He suggested the expediency of procuring sanatory regulations from the corporation to correct this state of things.

The galvanic plants exhibited by Mr. Pell, elicited an interesting discussion, and led to the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter.

Dr. Gardensk proposed that a liberal premium be offered for a complete series of observations on the potatoe, with a view of discovering the nature and origin of the disease, which has destroyed such large quantities.

large quantities.

The society adjourned to the first Wednesday in

June.

IROX.—The consumption of iron in the United States, in the crude state, is estimated at \$42,000,000 per annum, nearly equal to the whole value of raw cotton produced in the United States at present prices. According to Mr. Virlet, France, Sweden, Russia, and all the civilized powers on the continent, only produce about 700,000 tons per annum. The quantity of iron imported into the United States, in 1844, was 99,474 tons, valued at \$3,484,409.

Thomas's Sattinet Factory in Sacarappa villag Maine, was, with its contents, entirely consumed by 5 on Friday afternoon last. Loss \$11,000.

Minerva Rooms, Broadway, which, when contrasted with the affair of last year, held at Clinton Hall, amid all the "pomp and circumstance" attendant upon the fanatical excitement that prevailed amongst the Fourierites, or Socialists, so-called, who thronged that Hall during the six days of meeting held in May last, presented a saddened state of de-generacy amongst the disciples of the distinguished founder of the sect. The place of meeting was selected, doubtless, from the classic associations that lected, doubtless, from the classic associations that attach to the celebrated goddess, whose name it bears. Minerva sprang from the brain of Jupiter, fully armed and equipped for war; and Fourierism sprang from the brain, no matter whether of Horace Greeley, or Brisbane, or Park Godwin, or Robert Owen, but, on witnessing the meeting of last evening, we were led to exclaim, in the words of the poet—"Oh! whata falling off was there." At eight o'clock, there was a thin attendance, most of whom consisted of fair spectators, whose faces were familiar to those who had attended the Bible meeting held at the Tabernacle in the early part of the day, and, we may say, all the anniversaries of the week. Amongst them were a partial sprinkling of the coarser sex, many of whom had evidently attended, more upon the ladies, than through any degree of interest in the objects of the meeting.

The meeting was organized by a Mr. L. W. Ryckman, who explained the object of the convention, and took a cursory view of the Fourierite doctrine, and the improved condition of Brook Farms. He concluded his remarks by calling on the friends of "universal unity," to come forward and aid them in their struggles for the universal regeneration of mankind.

Horace Greeker next came forward, and after giving a lucid exposition of the origin, doctrine, and designs of Socialism, went on to say that the experiment at Brook Farm had been so successful, that it needed nothing to be said in advocacy of the system, the objects of which embraced the most enlarged and comprehensive philanthropy. Mr. G. after offering some remarks in advocacy of the general principles of socialism, and calling on their friends to subscribe for its advancement, was followed by

Mr. Park Godwin, who travelled over the same ground, and went on to say that there was a wide field for the exercise of the benevolent objects of socialism alone in the city of New York, where there was no less than 10,000! women of ill-fame, as had been ascertained by statistics introduced at several attach to the celebrated goddess, whose name it

National Academy of Design.

No. 320. Falls of Niagara, by R Havell.—Verdigris and milk, what is this? A shameful libel on the most magnificent cataract in the world.

No. 325. View from the Palisades, by C. H. Crandi.—Hard and cold.

No. 331. Crucifizion of our Savior, by N. G. Williams.—A second Pontius Pilate.

No. 338. Miniature of Children, by Miss A. Hall—Weak and delicate.

No. 399. Group of Children, by Mrs. Rogger.

No. 339. Group of Children, by Mrs. Bogar-dus-Ditto.

No. 345. Miniature of Mrs. S. W. Parmle, by J. A. McDougal—There is much delicacy, and some power in McDougal's miniatures. The flesh tints are appropriate and pleasant, and the likenesses unexceptionable. The shawl in this picture is beauti-

No. 351, 352, 353.—Miniatures, by H. C. Shum-way.—Exceedingly well painted heads. No. 356.—A Frame of four Miniatures, by Miss M. L. Wagner.—Miss W. is not happy in her style of color.

No. 354—Miniature of an Artist, oy J. R. Dame of in.—Decidedly the best colored miniature in the ses as may ning the disproduced by aims of wild upon Rice vas decided the dec jects, which is an objection we have perhaps no right to offer. Perhaps he may be induced to try the beautiful in some of his future eiforts. We hope so, and if he is as a cecessful in that line of excellence as he has already proved himself to be in the terrible, he may look forward to a proud career in the noble world of sculpture.

Within a few days past, a charming bust has been added to the exhibition; it is the work of an American artist at Rome, named H. K. Brown. The bust is done in marble, and chiselled with infinite delicacy and skill.

We have now concluded our remarks. The

bust is done in marble, and chiselled with infinite delicacy and skill.

We have now concluded our remarks. The task has not been an agreeable one, for there are so many works exhibited that are entirely unworthy, that we were forced in many instances to be severe—not, we can assure the exhibitors, with one or two exceptions, they are entire strangers to us.—Many personal feelings towards them, for, with one or two exceptions, they are entire strangers to us.—Many persons are under the impression that it is doing injustice to the artists to condemn their works; that they should be judged lemently, and praised instead of being criticised, but this is a false notion. Although the remarks of the critic may at first annoy, yet it will teach reflection, and the faults pointed out may, in future works, be avoided. This is all we ask. Let them, if they have talent, improve from our suggestions; if they have none, better that they should be ridiculed out of a profession for which they are incompetent, than to be dragging out a painful lifetime in employments that they were never fitted for by nature.

State Legislature.
ALBANY, 6th May, 1845.

The Senate now meet at 9 o'clock in the morning Mr. Bockee, chairman of the select committee of eight Senators, to whom was referred the bill for lantic Steam Navigation Company Charter, made a favorable report, and recommended the bill to a third reading. He stated that the object of the company was of great national importance; that Congress, at its last session, passed an act, which he held in his hand, brought forward and promoted by the commany, authorizing the Postmaster General to make contracts for carrying the American Foreign Mails in steamships, and that they had reserved to themselves the option of taking the steam ships employed in carrying the Foreign Mails, for the service of the navy in case of war. He considered, therefore, that the charter was necessary to carry out the views of the General Government.—The bill passed with only two negatives and some unimportant amendments, and was returned to the Assembly for their concurrence. The charter is for 24 years, and a capital of two million in \$100 shares. May 7th.—The Steam Bill was referred by the House late yesterday afternoon to the standing committee on trade and manufactures, to report complete. This morning, the report was brought in, recommending the Assembly to concur in the amendments of the Senate, which the House agreed to.—The main question was then taken by yeas and nays, and passed unanimously, save one vote. Thus the represented population of this State, two millions and a half, have given their voice in favor of this great enterprize. antic Steam Navigation Company Charter, made

The appropriation for fulfilling treaty stipulations between the United States and the several tribes of Indians for the year ending 30th June, 1846, amount to \$799,058.

One hundred and seventy-three Mormons from England and Ireland, recently passed through St. Louis on their way to Nauvoo.

A Philadelphia paper states, that there is a young lady in that city, who sings at concerts, who need not be surprised at an arrest one of these days on our information, for uttering false notes. Not very gallant, at any rate.

rate.

George Wheelwright, Esq., of Bangor, Maine, a merchant of integrity and influence, in a fit of despondency, drowned himself a day or two since in the river leaving a wife and three children to deplore his loss.

There has been a smart freshet in the Kennebec river for a week past, occasioned by the warm weather, and the logs have commenced running merrily. The ground in the open fields is now nearly free from snow, and the farmers are preparing for a brisk summer campaign.—Pertland Argus.

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN-Last Eveni

A number of petitions were then presented and referred.

Reports.—A number of reports were made, but they were mostly in relation to individual claims, and of very little interest.

Papers from the other Board.—A great number of papers were received from the other Board, and most of them adopted in concurrence.

The business was of the usual winding up nature, and as a matter of course uninteresting, all the odds and ends of the year being wound up.

The Board adjourned about 10 o'clock till Monday evening next.

Circuit Court.

Before Juige Edmonds.

May 7.—Samuel Ingalis and Redman H. Wills vs. Cornelius Vanderbill, et als—This was an action of trespuss on the case, brought against the owners of the steamer Nimrod, plying between Brigeport, Connecticut, and this city, to recover the value of five cases of satinette. It appeared that plaintiffs are the owners of a woolen factory at North Haddams, a village in Massachusetts; and on the 1st March, 1843, consigned the goods in question to Messrs. Tiffany, Ward & Co., Baltimore, with directions, that the same be transported by the railroad line. The goods never reached the consignees; after considerable delay, the plaintiffs bring action against the steamboat owners. The defence put in was, that defendant shipped them by the Two Polly's line, which vessel was lest at sea. The question is, as to the right of the party in defence. The case stands adjourned over in consesequence of the absence of witnesses.

Ingalis 4 Wells vs. Vanderbilt.—This case, (already determine the standard of the consession of the case, (already determine the case).

Ingalls & Wells vs. Vanderbilt.—This case, (already doticed, being an action to recover the value of goods lost by public carriers, which was placed in their hands for transportation—stands adjourned over.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Smith.

May 7—Haughtwout vs. Hass.—This was an action for a breach of covenant, brought to recover from defendant \$100, for rent of certain premises. The execution of the agreement for the hiring of the premises for six months from the 1st of November, 1844, was proved by the subscribing witness thereto. On the cross-examination of this witness, it appeared that after the expiration of two months the defendant vacated the premises, and the plaintiff in this suit entered into the possession, and let and rented the same to some person connected with the "magnetic telegraph" of Professor Morse.

The counsel for defendant moved for a non suit, on the ground—first, that the instrument was made by defendant and the Messrs. Howland, the plaintiff being only their agent, and the suit should be brought by the party interested. Second—That before the expiration of the term of ax months the plaintiff entered into possession of the said premises, thereby releasing the defendant from any obligation as tenant.

After hearing argument thereon, the Judge granted the motion for non suit.

Mr. Gerard for plaintiff; Messrs. McCarthy and O'Conner for defendant.

Superior Court.

Superior Court.

Before Chief Justice Jones.

MAY 8.—Sayre vs. De Camp—The jury in this case (already noticed) rendered a verdict for defendant.

After the disposal of a few inquests, the Court advanced.

May 8.—John Hemmingway vs. Justice D. Miller.—This was an action to recover damages for breach of warranty or sale of 3½ pipes of brandy, taken in part payment for the value of a sloop. The case has been already twice tried. It was alleged on the part of the plaintiff that the brandy was far below proof.

The defence set up was that the brandy was delivered in according to sample, in virtue of agreement. Adjourned over.

Before the Recorder, and Aldermen Hasbrouck and Winship.

MATHEW C. PATERSON, ESQ., District Attorney.

May 7.—The Day's Business.—Scarcely anything was done in this court to-day. A number of persons not appearing for trial, their recognizances were forfeited. A number of defendants not being ready, their cases were sworn off, and in one or two cases the prosecution were obliged to postpone, in consequence of the absence of witnesses.

U. S. Circuit Court. May 7.—Mott vs. Wood.—This was an action to recover amages for an infringement of pateni right. Adjourned year.

Before the Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, Assistant Vice Chancellor.

May 5.—Decisions.—H. and R. Felverton vs. H. Shelden and others.—J. H. Magher for complainants, G. Bowman for defendants—Decided that complainants are entitled to redeem on paying the amount of the sterling debt alone. Also that H. Miner is a necessary party. Suit to stand over for parties.

adjudging the estates of the parties and directed partition accordingly.

Edward Boisgerard and others vs. John Delafield and others.—C. B. Moore for complainants, E. S. Van Winkle for defendants.—Decree for the appointment of a new trustee and special receiver, and that the titles of all the parties to the assets of the Real Estate Banking Company of Hinds county, Mississippi, transferred to them respectively, be vested in such trustee, reserving all their rights, &c. Reference to ascertain such rights, and for the administration of such assets among the creditors entitled thereto, under the direction of the Master, and on suitable notice, &c.

Suitable notice, &c.

Quebec, April 26.—The weather at Quebec has undergone a complete change. From the temperature of June we have again that of winter. The east wind of the two last days brought up anow, which fell in abundance last night. There is but little ice in the river. The St. Charles is open, as also the North Channel of the Island of Orleans. As yet there have been no arrivals from sea.—Mercury

PAVILION, NEW BRIGHTON.

THE PAVILION, at New Brighton, is now in full operation, and the proprietor will be glad to enter into arrangements with parties who who wish to engage apartments for the whole season or for a shorter period. Mr. Blancard will be found at the Pavilion every day from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at the Globe Hotel at all other hours.

REMOVAL.

M. RS.CARROLL'S MEDICATED VAPOUR AND SULM. FHUR BATHS are removed from No. 323 Broadway to 184 Fallon street, west of Broadway. Open from 6 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock at night. Sulphur Baths require our hours notice.

THIRION, MAULIARD & CO.

the morning till 2 o'clock atnight. Sulphur Baths require our hour's notice.

THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.

HAVE REMOVED from No. 26 to No. 112 PEARL mys TREET, (Hanover Spaare.)

MINIATURE PAINTING.

J. A. McDOUGALL has removed from No. 11 Park Place to 386 Broadway, fourth house above White street, east mys Image.

NOTICE,—MR. CLARKE has removed his hotellingner of Notice from 320 Broadway to 32% Duane st, one door from Broadway, where he continues to provide protestant help, both white and colored, of good character, at 22 a year. At 35% Duane street uncurrent inoney bought and exchanged.

MONEY LENT.

MONEY LENT.

THE Subscriber has removed to 423 Pearl, corner of Rose street, where he continues to loan money on any amount on dry goods, gold and ailver watches, plate, jewelry, diamonds, furniture, wearing apparel, and every description of personal gropesty.

Licensed Pawubroker, 423 Pearl, corner of Rose street.

N. B.—Fersons may be received in the private office by ringing the bell at the hall door.

230 Im*re

N. B.—Fersons may be received in the private office by ringing the bell at the hall door.

MONEY TO LEND.

A BRAHAM J. JACKBON, Pawn Broker, 58 Reade atreet, near Broadway, loans money, in large or small sums, as may be required, on gold and ailver watches, diamonds, silver plate, ewelry, dry goods, furniture, wearing appear and merchandize, of every description.

TO BOATMEN, AND OTHERS—Paving Stone of first rate quality, wanted immediately. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAY, alt Im*re

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, & HENRY & KABN, 73 Liberty street, up attains, have just received and offer for sale a complete assortment of FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, in bunches, sprigs and single. Materials for do do, and all kinds of WATER COLORS.

for flower manufacturers' use; among which is a lique color of very superior quality. Also an invoice of PARIS CAPS.

for Ladies and Children, of very rich embroidery; Hamistest styles' and a lot of splendid Engravings, plant an mhll 2merc